

THROUGH THE STATE.

HAPPENINGS THROUGHOUT THE STATE YESTERDAY.

B of the *Standard* Florida Mills near Beaufort—Burial of a Veteran of 1861—
His Bride—Death of Rev. J. E. Broadax—The Columbus Nine.

Dawson, Ga., March 1.—[Special]—Mrs. W. G. Parks, has gone to Columbus, on a visit to relatives.

Death of Rev. J. E. Broadax.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 1.—[Special]—Rev. J. E. Broadax died at his home, a few miles east of this city, last night, of dropsy of the heart. He was sixty three years old and leaves a large family.

The Columbus Nine.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 1.—[Special]—Lyons, of Cincinnati, one of the pitchers for the Columbus nine arrived to night. Seven of the team are now in the city and the remaining four are expected this week.

Burial of a Veteran of 1812.

DAWSON, Ga., March 1.—[Special]—Rev. Jesse Rogers, the popular and enterprising young auctioneer of this city, was married to Miss Fannie Weinfeld, in Knoxville, Tennessee, to day. They will reach Columbus to-morrow night, and a cordial welcome awaits the fair bride.

Waiting for the Bride.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 1.—[Special]—Mark Rauch, the popular and enterprising young auctioneer of this city, was married to Miss Fannie Weinfeld, in Knoxville, Tennessee, to day. They will reach Columbus to-morrow night, and a cordial welcome awaits the fair bride.

The Indian Torch.

BUFDOR, Ga., March 1.—[Special]—The Strickland flouring mills six miles from this town, were entirely consumed by fire last night. It is thought to have been the work of an incendiary as there had been no fire in or about the mills during the preceding day. The mills, exclusive of a large quantity of grain which was also lost, were valued at five thousand dollars. No insurance.

OLD SUBJECTS REVIVED.

The Georgia Journal states that there are only eight survivors of the Fowle volunteers. The company consisted of about 125 men. The following is a list of the survivors: Wm. Armor, Greensboro; Wm. Atkins, Oglethorpe county; Colonel E. B. Butler, Madison; R. J. Dawson, Greshamville; T. J. Furlow, Arkansas; Ben. F. Greene, Greenville; E. Jeff Mapp, Sharon; and Jess. M. Thornton, Union Point. There may possibly be others, lost sight of. They left Greenville in May, 1838, under the command of Captain Wm. C. Dawson, for the creek war in Alabama.

Mr. J. T. Bond, of Henry county, has a one-cent copper he has been carrying in his pocket daily for thirty-five years, and says he has never been without money since he commenced carrying it.

Mr. W. T. Davis, of Lutherville, has the following relics: Walking cane, pitcher and saltcellar used by his great-grandfather, 150 years ago. He has a small pocket knife, and a watch chain in 1810. All these articles have been in constant use from 80 to 150 years, and are in excellent state of preservation. The pitcher and saltcellar are sound, with not a break or crack in them, though they have been in constant use and passed through many hands during the past 150 years. Mr. Davis, although 70 years old, looks to be not over 45, and appears as nimble and sprightly as a boy.

A letter to a terrapin captured by a Chattanooga gentleman near Ringgold, a writer in the Rome Bulletin says the inscription given is correct, but the terrapin was caught by Lewis Henslee, and is still in his possession, doing well, and subject to the inspection of any one wishing to see it. It was captured on Whiteoak mountain, that being the ground on which the battle between Generals Hooker and Cleburne was fought.

Mr. E. L. Norwood has a puppy six months old that remained fourteen days in a gutter without food or water. He listened to the pup's voice as it got out, and remained there until Mr. Norwood found him two weeks afterward. The circumstances are such that Mr. Norwood is positively certain concerning the above fact. In addition to the enforced fast, the weather was extremely cold, and much rain fell, the puppy being unprotected by any cover of any sort. He was somewhat emaciated when rescued, but was soon as bright and active as usual.

Mrs. J. M. Anderson, of Adairsville, has the oldest collection of money in that part of the country.

Mr. T. P. Parsons, of Marion county, has a nail which he has taken out of the heart of a red oak tree two feet in diameter. The tree was perfectly sound. The nail was probably driven in the tree when it was very small. How the feather got there is a mystery.

Uncle Billy Walker, of Fort Gaines, has in his possession a pocketbook that was purchased in London over 125 years ago. It was brought by his grandfather to this country before the revolution. He has had it in constant use over 60 years.

Mr. Tharpe, a gentleman living near Monteaux, has an old jug with a war record worthy of being mentioned. The jug was captured by Mr. Tharpe at the first battle of Manassas, and as it was filled with fine brandy, no doubt left by some union officer, the gentleman appreciated its contents, and carried the vessel through the remainder of the war. This historical jug is yet in possession of Mr. Tharpe, as sound as when it was first made, and it was brought to town the other day and filled with whisky. The jug is prized very highly on account of the war record, and its owner would not part with it under any consideration.

ITEMS OF INDUSTRY.

The Greensboro Herald says that the navigation of the Oconee is no longer a question of time. Last Tuesday Mr. Ed. W. Strickland and L. J. Aycock launched a steamboat at Willis's ferry and ran up to the first bend, a distance of fully a mile. The boat is rudely constructed the engine and machinery ill adapted to the use; but it will answer temporarily and perfectly with suitable machinery can be procured. The parties who have the enterprise in hand will attempt a trip up as Fontenoy, and if they find the river navigable for flat bottom, will order machinery at once, and construct a boat especially adapted to the trade.

Canton, says the Cherokee Advocate, needs a railroad to Rome and Gainesville, a cotton factory with 5,000 spindles, cotton seed oil mill, other manufacturing establishments, more people and several hundred thousand dollars.

A gentleman of Greene county owned Georgia railroad stock for years and drew his dividends regularly. He lost his scrip, as he supposed, and an attorney was employed to procure a new certificate of stock in lieu of that lost. The attorney went to Augusta for the purpose and in looking through the scrip book to ascertain the number of that lost, the missing certificate was found. It was properly filled out and bore date forty-three years ago, but had never been torn from the book, and delivered to the owner.

The Kellogg gold mines are paying two men \$100 per month, and if properly managed and worked will pay handsomely. Five pounds gold are taken out of the Franklin McDonald mines in Cherokee county every week. There is no mine in Georgia paying better on this. There are many others veins in the country which if properly opened up would pay as well as any. Cherokee minerals are exhausted.

ALL THROUGH DIXIE.

Jacob Starnes, a farmer, committed suicide near Monroe, N. C., the other day.

The Dallas academy at Selma, Ala., has closed for a week to allow teachers and pupils an opportunity of attending the New Orleans exposition.

There is talk of establishing a permanent state exhibition of Texan resources in the Alamo.

The South Carolina state board of health condemns carp ponds as unhealthy.

A man of the name of John Thompson, a carpenter, has been found dead in his house in Columbia. He was found hanging by the neck in his room. He was a member of the Methodist church.

There is a solid profit in them, From the Albany, Ga., News.

Sweet potatoe bring a dollar per bushel, by retail, in the Albany market. There is a solid profit in growing them at that figure.

A White Robin.

From the Irwinton, Ga., Southerner.

Master Eddie Ingram killed a white robin one day last week.

Some Good Advice.

From the Montezuma, Ga., Record.

Don't say "cawn" to a widow. It don't sound nice.

PRESS AND PEOPLE.

Colonel Larry Gant, of Athens, is now regarded as the leader of the temperance movement, after his brilliant work in Clarke county.

Of Rev. Joshua Knowles, editor of the Greenboro Home Journal, who is now on a visit to Tallahassee, Fla., the Palatka Daily News says:

He preached in St. Mark's church last Sunday, and has been most successfully employed since his arrival in the state. He is the son of one of the great grandfathers of those with whom he was associated in Florida years ago; for he is one of those whose hand was joined in our original constitution. He was a resident of Tallahassee during the Seminole war, and established the Florida Watchman in that city as soon as possible.

The Hon. Robert Raymond, Reid president, called the first constitution of the state, 1850, nine, which was submitted to the federal union. "He was also a member of the territorial legislature in 1843, and has enjoyed high consideration in the Episcopal church in Georgia. After a life so spent, the reminiscence of Mr. Knowles is highly interesting, and he was urged to speak to us, to which he consented.

Dr. Thomas E. Entwistle says that in 1850, five years ago, the population of Thomastonville was 2,555. A census under the auspices of the Enterprise has just been completed, which shows a population of 4,250, an increase of 1,700, or 68 per cent, or 14 per cent per year.

Captain J. C. Carson, of Reynolds, is a candidate for the marshalsip of the southern district of Georgia.

The Athens Chronicle says:

The Gazette says that "whisky is still sold in Georgia, but it is not to be expected that it will be attempted in Athens, but surely it is true."

The spirit of the law will be rigidly and properly dealt with. The same determination will be maintained, and those who attempt to circumvent the law will be promptly and properly dealt with.

The Perry Home Journal indorses the suggestion of Hon. C. C. Duncan for recognition at the hands of Mr. Cleveland, and says:

The Athen Chronicle says:

We have rumors that such a scheme will be attempted in Athens, but surely it is true.

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Published Daily and Weekly.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day in the week, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed, postage free, at \$1 per month, \$6 for three months, or \$10 a year.

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35,000!

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

ATLANTA, GA., February 28, 1885.

We, Edward White, Jr., Bookkeeper, and John H. Whitaker, Pressman, do solemnly swear that the circulation of the WEEKLY CONSTITUTION for this week was Thirty-five Thousand (\$3,000) copies.

EDWARD WHITE, JR.

JOHN H. WHITAKER.

R. A. HEMPHILL, Notary Public Fulton County

ATLANTA, MARCH 2, 1885.

INDICATIONS for the south Atlantic states 1 a. m.: Fair weather, preceded by local rains, slightly colder weather, westerly winds.

There is great probability that the river and harbor bill will now fail entirely. Only three days of the session are left, and the bill has yet to run the gauntlet of the senate and the conference room.

The chief interest in the legislation of the next three days now centers in the senate. The house has disposed of all the necessary business before it, and will now be engaged in treaty with the senate conferees.

The silver men have written a lengthy reply to the recent letter of President Cleveland, on the advisability of suspending silver coinage. They disclaim any intention of making a controversy, but desire their views to go out simultaneously with those of Mr. Cleveland.

OUR SEWING MACHINE.

We continue to receive indorsements of our sewing machine which we sell with THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION one year at \$18, and which we guarantee to be as good as a \$40 or \$60 machine. We print a sample letter here:

LAGRANGE, GA., February 26.—Editors Constitution: I am glad to say that I have ordered one of your machines and it is to be all you claim for it. My wife has tried it now for several days, and I don't hesitate to say, "That is a good machine" as good as those that we give, from twice to three times the money for. Still the temperament people do not claim Ingersoll to any great extent. The man's shocking irregular counter-balances whatever moral points he may possess.

The new administration must give the whisky its quietus.

It is thought that two cabinet officers from the state of New York would be a little too much of a good thing—reminding one of the beauties of the cerebral proverb which says that enough of a thing is enough.

Mr. Keith writes plainly but he writes well. He knows that he has bought for a machine that he has been paying \$50 and he wants everybody to know it. He tried the machine and it stand the test.

This is precisely what we guarantee. We offer to pay back the money whenever the machine doesn't come up to it. We have not had a single complaint. This machine is not the Singer. We claim that it is better than the Singer.

QUIEBLING, JUGGLING AND WOEBLING

"It's about time for congress to put an end to the farce of trials by court-martial?"

The government of the United States is not a military camp, and there is nothing more ridiculous than the spectacle of a court-martial sitting in the capital of the republic and applying the draw-poker methods of military garrison to the principles of law and justice. When an officer of the army is guilty of breaches of discipline or of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," let his case be disposed of by the secretary of war, but when he is guilty of the violation of the laws of his country, and before, amenable to the same punishments that are meted out to other offenders. An officer of the army who is a fraud and a swindler, is none too good to be disposed of by a civil tribunal.

The Swalm court-martial is a case in point. Shows not only that these courts martial are mischievous in their tendencies, but that their decisions are calculated to foster a growing lack of discipline in the army and the gradual lowering of that high standard of honor which once characterized our military establishment. The Swalm court-martial was compelled to bring in three several verdicts. The charges against Swalm were virtually charges of fraud and falsehood. The court found that he was guilty of these charges, though the fact is covered up in a good deal of verbiage. And yet, according to the court, he was not guilty of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," but was guilty of "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." He was not guilty of "fraud," but of "wrong." This juggling with words may have satisfied the tender susceptibilities of the court, but it could deceive no one.

In plain terms, Swalm was charged with lying and stealing. If innocent, there could be no reason why he could not make that apparent. If he could not do this, there is reason why the court should not do the fact unmistakably and in plain instead of juggling with words. Being to find Swalm innocent, the court decided that he had been guilty of "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The verdict was that he was "suspended rank, duty and pay for three years."

The president returned this remarkable verdict with an opinion from the attorney general that Swalm should have been suspended. The court protested gently, and a new sentence to the effect that he was suspended from rank and duty for a period, and at the end of that time, to be reduced to the rank of major in the judge advocate's office. The president refused to prove this sentence and returned the records, holding among other things that the court had transcended its right in attempting to create an office, the duty of which is to bring to find Swalm guilty or not guilty.

THE court thereupon revoked its last sentence, and found a verdict suspending Swalm "from rank and duty for twelve years and to forfeit one-half of his monthly pay every month for the same period."

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It is charged that the president has interested himself in the matter to get Swalm out of the way so that he may appoint General George H. Sharpe to be judge advocate.

The charge may be true, for official honor is at a very low ebb among the republicans at Washington, but, on the face of things, the president was partly right, and he would have been wholly right had he exercised his power of review so as to compel the court to drive Swalm out of the army.

It is charged that the president has interested himself in the matter to get Swalm out of the way so that he may appoint General George H. Sharpe to be judge advocate.

The wobbling senate appears to be disposed to criticize the president for bringing the pressure of his authority to bear on the court, but those who regard the character and discipline of the army as worth upholding, will regret that Mr. Arthur did not go further and insist on the expulsion of Swalm from the army. If guilty he is a disgrace to the army—it innocent the court should have found a verdict to that effect. Its first two sentences were quibbles, and its final one was no less a quibble.

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CENTRAL CITY.

NO A MYSTERIOUS TRAIL

OF BLOOD.

The Growth of Macon and the Appre-

nts Real Estate-Henry Horne's

in Macon-A Change in the

Call Situation Takes Place.

March 1.—[Special.]—Early this morning discovered bloodstains on the sidewalk's drug store, corner of Fourth and Peachtree streets. Following the stains, it was led to the office of Dr. Metzner, Horne's office, and finally to the drug and B. Hall. Here all further traces were lost. Jester Birdsden claims to the pistol shot very early in the morning and stains and the pistol shot empty, but nothing has been discovered.

It is supposed that some person, not himself under circumstances not care to have the public know, in medical offices and drug stores. The police have the matter well in hand.

The City's Growth.

March 1.—Ten years ago the village was almost bare of houses, of Mercer University, Tallahatchie in the western and northwestern parts of the state have become favorite locations.

New streets have been opened, made trees have been planted, and a miniature city has sprung up.

The railway is to be built, men with

no better part of the city for

ing, a leading spirit in the street.

A New Yorker by birth. He

several years ago, and a number

residences, the street railroad

pries, attests his energy and public

Brown is closely associated with Mr.

building of the street railroad. He

of the company.

and many others like

Macon ahead with vigor. The

now so fast it had to keep

very newly elected mayor and board

upon taking office, new prob-

mised by an unlooked for increase

No city in Georgia has brighter

prospects.

March 1.—[Special.]—The rapid

in suggests the fact that Mr. Henry

privately prophesied the boom

in matters pertaining

He talked the thing and advertised

so much confidence, taking risks

that almost before people

had time to realize were

in tax-exempt property. The

published in *The Constitution* as

it was made known. To Mr. Horne

is the author of the boom, and his

methods have had so much to do

with growth.

in the Baseball Situation.

March 1.—[Special.]—The Macon

association has dropped the baseball

new association, to be known as the

Macon association, has been or-

ganized by the Macon nine. A

The association will be under

the name of the nine, which has no

name at present. The organization

will be main-

Cicero Tharp.

March 1.—[Special.]—Major Cicero

applies for the position of post-

master. He has been strongly endorsed.

Applicants as far as known, are Colonel

Horn and Tom Hardman.

Mr. Virgil Powers.

March 1.—[Special.]—Macon is to lose one

and Atlanta is to be the gainer, as

finds that his railroad business

him a resident of Atlanta, and he

to make that city his permanent

residence is much regretted.

Famous Library.

March 1.—[Special.]—The famous library

to the late J. A. Turner, of Turn-

county, is to be divided among his

The library is very large, and

and valuable volumes are

because Mr. John Fletcher Har-

tington, obtained much of his

in it when working on "The

Turner," formerly published at

State Bond Lease.

Ga. February 28, 1883.—Editors

your issue of yesterday appears

with Hon. Trammell, one of the

editors, regarding the disposition

and disposal of the bonds by releasing

editorial you justify the views of

upon that question. I cannot

but presume that the

however humble, would

consideration to save it from the

I will state that on Friday, Au-

introducing a bill in the general

"A bill to authorize the lease

and Atlanta railroad,

and the same for

as was referred to

committee, and by them in a sub-

which Hon. F. E. Hoge, of Fulton,

submitted reported adversely

the bill, and voted to

to move to disapprove to the

the bill, and voted to disapprove to

W. H. PATTERSON,
BOND AND STOCK BROKER.
24 Pryor Street.

WANTED. Central R. R. stock and Debentures. Gave notice in 1859.
Atlanta 6c, 7a, 8a.
Macon City Bonds
Columbus City Bonds.
Savannah City Bonds.
FOR SALE. Georgia R. R. Stock.
A. & W. P. R. R. Stock and Debentures.
Gate City National Bank Stock.
Atlanta Stock.

JAMES' BANK,
OFFICE 6 to 4—EXCHANGE AND BANKING
Business; deals in stocks and bonds on com-
mission; accounts of merchants and individuals solicited. Savings Department—Allows in-
dividuals to deposit their money in the bank and
draw upon it as often as desired. Safe de-
posit boxes in the city made free of charge.
I have turned my attention to lending money in-
stead of speculating in stocks.
John H. James.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

With Interest on Deposits.

TO ENCOURAGE AND STIMULATE THE DIS-
POSITION TO ECONOMIZE AND SAVE BY OUR LABOR-
ING POPULATION.

he Gate City National Bank
Has instituted a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, and
on and after the first day of January, 1885, it will
issue TIME CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, bearing
FOUR PER CENT INTEREST for any sum not
less than \$5. President Gate City National Bank.
E. S. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

MADDOX, RUCKER & CO.
BANKERS.

COLLECT THE ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, MERCHANTS
and individuals, and offer as usual
treatment as is consistent with sound
business. We apply paper, allow interest
on deposits, the rate of interest regulated by time it re-
mains in bank.

J. W. GOLDSMITH & CO.
HAVE NUMBER SPOT CARS
Corn, Oats and Bran,
And others daily arriving.

For Sale at Bottom Prices.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 28, 1885.

Quotations are without material change with the
close of the market, and there are but few items of
interest to report.

Georgia Pacific bonds hold their own as to the
first mortgage, while the seconds advanced and
closed at 6c in New York.

There is a deal of quiet inquiry and speculation
as to when the new Georgia state bonds will be
issued, what rate of interest they will bear, whether
payable in gold and how sold, but like all other
good things in this life, we will have to wait for
the plan, though when made known we have no
fears about buyers being found.

Sherfield is heard from now and then in connec-
tion with a scheme for consolidating with the
Pratt Coal and Coke Company, and when spring
opens, so that people can get about and investigate
the merits of the property, another period of
activity in the shares may be seen.

City and state securities are in good demand
with moderate offerings.

New York exchange buying at par to 1/4 pre-
mium; selling at 1/4 premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS. Bid. Asked.

Bid. Asked R. R. Bonds con.

Ga. 6c...105 107 107 107 107

6c, 7a, 8a...108 110 110 110

7a, gold...111 113 113 113

7a, 8a, R. R. 108...110 112 112

C. & A. 1st...106 107 107 107

2d, 3d, 4d...107 108 108 108

5c, 6c, 7c, 8c...108 109 109 109

6c, 7c, 8c, 9c...109 110 110 110

7c, 8c, 9c, 10c...110 111 111 111

8c, 9c, 10c, 11c...110 111 111 111

9c, 10c, 11c, 12c...110 111 111 111

10c, 11c, 12c, 13c...110 111 111 111

11c, 12c, 13c, 14c...110 111 111 111

12c, 13c, 14c, 15c...110 111 111 111

13c, 14c, 15c, 16c...110 111 111 111

14c, 15c, 16c, 17c...110 111 111 111

15c, 16c, 17c, 18c...110 111 111 111

16c, 17c, 18c, 19c...110 111 111 111

17c, 18c, 19c, 20c...110 111 111 111

18c, 19c, 20c, 21c...110 111 111 111

19c, 20c, 21c, 22c...110 111 111 111

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22c, 23c, 24c, 25c...110 111 111 111

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91

A STRANGE STORY.

THE UNDESERVED HANGING OF A WEALTHY KENTUCKIAN,

Whose Character is Not Vindicated Until Fifty Years Afterwards—The Dangers from Circumstantial Evidence—Romance of the "Dark and Bloody Ground." Etc. Etc.

From the Louisville Commercial.

One of the reported speeches of the late John Rowan of the early Kentucky bar, was his defense of Isaac Desha, charged with murder in Mason county, of which only two copies are now known to exist. The evidence against Desha was purely of a presumptive character, and Rowan's address to the jury was devoted mainly to pointing out the dangers from being guided by such evidence. No verdict was reached in this case, but the action of Governor Desha in pardoning his son in the courtroom indicated to many people that no hope was entertained for a finding favorable to the accused. In thirty-nine other cases John Rowan was employed in the defense of persons charged with murder, the defense being successful with but a single exception. In this case, though the prisoner died on the gallows, subsequent events sustained the eminent lawyer's position with regard to convictions upon presumptive evidence alone. It may be mentioned that this case occurred before the time of the Civil War.

There are yet living in Kentucky many survivors of the days when much of the travel necessary in the transaction of business with distant points was performed on horseback.

The head of one of the leading shorhorn interests in this state has described to the writer his experiences in traveling to and from Charleston, S. C., on horseback, when no railroads existed in the south.

The Gall house in Louisville was then obliged to maintain a stable for the convenience of wealthy planters and cattlemen who came to the city on horseback for the transaction of business.

It was an article of proved fact in the south that a negro was innocent victim of hanging under the circumstances when he was to be tried. The event not only proved that an undeserving man may be hanged, but was an answer to the assertion so often made that a man of high social position and wealth cannot be hung for a crime in Kentucky.

One night, nearly sixty-eight years since, a riderless horse appeared at the home of a wealthy farmer of Barren county, named Hamilton. It was recognized as the animal that had been ridden by Dr. John P. Sanderson, a wealthy planter from the vicinity of Natchez, Mississippi, who had come to Kentucky for the purpose of buying slaves. From the same date all trace of Dr. Sanderson was lost, and suspicion arose that he had been foully dealt with. The vicinity of the Hamiltons was searched by the neighbors, en-masse, resulting in the discovery of the corpse of the missing man, covered with brush and briars, at the foot of a steep hill in a desolate, sparsely-settled part of the country. In a hole near the murdered man was found a leaden head of shot and a piece of a horseman's pistol. This was discovered about a week after the man's disappearance, in a hollow stump, and under a log, near by was a brass horse pistol with a broken hammer. Under the lining of the coat was a list of thirty-three 1000 Mississippi bank bills, with their numbers and to whom payable.

Sanderson had been last seen, while alive with John C. Hamilton, a son of the gentleman referred to, who had been his escort from the Hamilton homestead to a point in the neighborhood where the roads were less obscure. The two men had been seen riding in company up the ravine, at the head of which the corps was discovered several days later. Some weeks later, the body of Dr. Sanderson, upon whose person was found after his arrest, the thirty-one bank bills described in Sanderson's list, it was shown that the brass pistol had been borrowed recently by Hamilton from Colonel John Gorin, of Glasgow, and the shot in the head of Dr. Sanderson came from a pistol that he possessed a few days before his disappearance. Besides the pistol, worn by Hamilton, was found, covered with blood, secreted in his father's barn. These were fully identified by Hamilton's sister. Such was the evidence introduced by the state at the trial at Glasgow.

In the defense of Hamilton, it was shown that for years he had gone south regularly as a stock-trader, during which time he and Sanderson had been friends; that they had come together from Natchez during the last few weeks, their route lying through an unsettled portion of the Indian Territory. Hamilton bearing a large sum of money, and his companion; that Sanderson had been ill during much of this journey and had been cared for by Hamilton though a little neglect might have led to his death, so that Hamilton might have secured the money without the commission of murder. Mississippi money was at a discount in Kentucky, and the money was not to be had in Mississippi. Hamilton was about to return to Mississippi, where he could use the money of that state, while Dr. Sanderson wanted the Kentucky money to buy negroes. Hamilton claimed that for mutual accommodation and profit they had exchanged money, thus accounting for Sanderson's list of bank bills. The negroes were worth \$10,000 from a bank at Glasgow, this being a part, he alleged, of what he used in effecting the exchange. As for the pistol, he said that he had borrowed it to lend to Sanderson. The "overalls," he said had been stolen by a negro who had gone to a dance and gotten into a fight, and they had been concealed in the barn until the negro could clean them.

The accused failed to substantiate all his statements, however. He belonged to a proud, wealthy and aristocratic family, and it has been charged that his case was prejudiced somewhat by the prevailing feeling of envy among the people of the state. The negroes, after a tragic fate a few years later sent a thrill of horror throughout the state, prosecuted Hamilton, and, being convinced of his guilt, shamed him no mercy. His family alone, of the whole community, believed him the victim of circumstances, and from his conviction to his ascent of the gallows he protested his innocence.

John Rowan was the cheap counsel for the accused, and defended his client with marked ability, but the evidence was so strong that he felt he presented a hopeless cause. He declared over and over, however, that he believed his client innocent. He said that he had always been able to secure from his clients in such cases a truthful statement of their deals, but that Hamilton had insisted upon his innocence in a manner that bore the impress of truth. Judge Rowan died before the revelation of the interesting sequel to this execution.

After the war Richard H. Rousseau, of Louisville, was appointed chargé d'affaires of the United States for Honduras, in Central America, returning home in 1869. In that year he was visited at the city of Tegucigalpa, by Colonel Gibson, a rich planter residing near Victoria, Miss., who told him that some time previous to his departure a negro had been executed for murder in eastern Mississippi, and while under the gallows he heard him confess that he and a comrade, both fugitives from justice, were hid at the head of the ravine where the body of Sanderson was found. They said that he approached, and dashed out his heart and drew out his pistol, which Sanderson endeavored to use his pistol, which they wrenches from his hand. They then struck him with the pistol and broke the hammer, which remained in his head; they robbed him, concealed his body and fled. They afterward heard that Hamilton was hung for the same facts but never made known until that time. The negro comrade had met his death by another hangman, for another murder but died without disclosing his connection with the foul murder of Dr. Sanderson, and it rested with him alone to tell the true story. Mr. Rousseau was received by Colonel Gibson to make known the following: "I may reach Hamilton's

The following is a list of the dead and the shipments for today: ... rested on them.

Just Praise, or no Praise.

Atlanta is designated to become ere many years, the Chicago of the southern states. It is not only the great railroad center of the south, but as a manufacturing city, it has hardly an equal in the whole southern states. Last Monday, the writer had the pleasure of visiting one of the greatest industries in the city—the dispensary of Swift's Specific Co.

We were treated with extreme kindness by the employees, who personally conducted us through the many different departments of the great establishment. Underneath, in the basement of the building, is found the engine, of immense power which is used to run the machinery in the building; off in a side room is stored a large quantity of roots, which negroes are busily employed cutting into small pieces, which are placed in a mill that grinds them into small bits; after this they are placed in a press, (similar to large cider presses) which has a capacity of several thousand tons pressure, which presses the substance from the roots; after this it passes through other processes until it is ready for the bottling department, which is located in a room above. In that department many hands are busy working, washing and filling the bottles, which, when filled and labeled, are packed in cases containing one dozen bottles each. Next to the storage room, Ob! what a sight! thousands of cases awaiting shipment, going not only to nearly every state and territory in the union, but to foreign countries as well, for even over the seas the S. S. is meeting with a demand.

Next is the office, where we were shown thousands of certificates from statesmen, judges, lawyers, doctors, editors, etc., in fact from some of the representative men of our union—all speaking in praise of the valuable remedy, S. S. S.

It does seem strange to us that people who are afflicted could doubt the superior merits of this remedy after reading only a few of the letters.

Among the letters in particular, we read several from reliable parties stating that they had been cured of cancer by using S. S. S., after trying every known remedy, which had failed. We cannot see why people will patronize quack doctors and pay them from \$100 to \$1000 for professional services which do not cure them, when for \$1 per bottle you can purchase S. S. S., which has cured others, and will cure them.

This is no paid advertisement, but one which is given free to us who consider a remedy which should be in the homes of all the afflicted, not only in this state, but in the world. Before closing state to our readers that we are satisfied that this great remedy will cure all diseases that the proprietors claim it will, and we would advise all afflicted to give it a trial.—Temperance Advocate, Feb. 20, 1885.

Serofula for 30 Years.

I have had a most distressing case of inheritance for the last thirty years, which has been under treatment of many of our best known physicians without any visible effect, but was relieved by the use of Swift's Specific. I am sure if any one will give this medicine a patient, faithful trial it will give them the same relief, for my case was regarded almost hopeless by many. Of course, it would not take the same time or quantity for a younger person or the disease in earlier stages. Even if it did not positively cure (which is almost impossible in cases of inherited affliction), it will give you renewed strength, flesh and vitality, even though reduced to a "confirmed invalid" as was my condition.

For children who are weak, subject to colds, especially those inclined to catarrh, or for any skin eruption, I consider it invaluable. As a general household remedy, it is unequalled. Wish it was in my power to do justice to this wonderful medicine. It has done so much for me, I feel I can never repay my debt of gratitude.

A LADY OF ATHENS.

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I have had a most distressing case of inheritance for the last thirty years, which has been under treatment of many of our best known physicians without any visible effect, but was relieved by the use of Swift's Specific. I am sure if any one will give this medicine a patient, faithful trial it will give them the same relief, for my case was regarded almost hopeless by many. Of course, it would not take the same time or quantity for a younger person or the disease in earlier stages. Even if it did not positively cure (which is almost impossible in cases of inherited affliction), it will give you renewed strength, flesh and vitality, even though reduced to a "confirmed invalid" as was my condition.

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